



Spin asymmetries for vector boson production in polarized p+p collisions

Hongxi Xing

J. Huang, Z. Kang and I. Vitev, arXiv: 1511.06764 (PRD accepted)

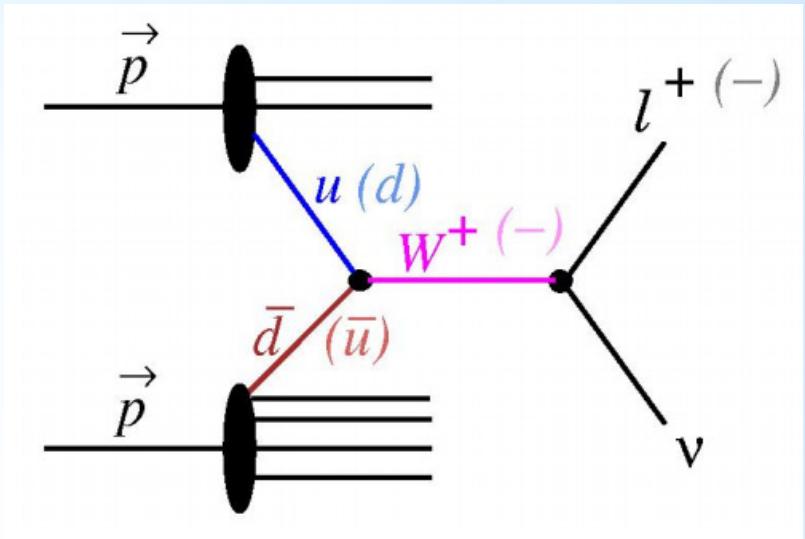


Outline

- Introduction
- Spin dependent cross section
- Phenomenology at RHIC energy
- Summary

Why W-boson spin asymmetries

- Flavor separation for spin dependent parton distribution
- Extract sea quark polarization
- Test sign change for Sivers function
- Excellent constraints on QCD evolution effects

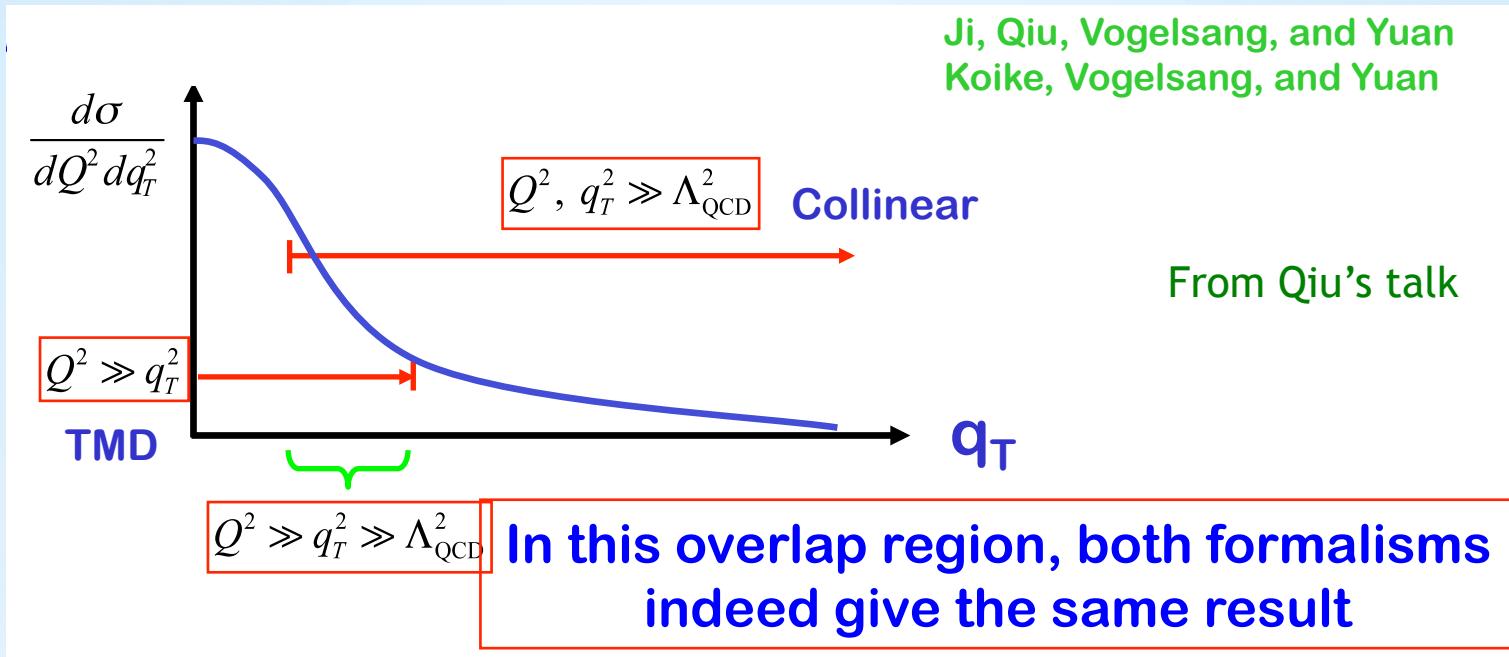


$$u + \bar{d} \rightarrow W^+ \rightarrow e^+ + \nu$$

$$d + \bar{u} \rightarrow W^- \rightarrow e^- + \bar{\nu}$$

Rely on QCD factorization!

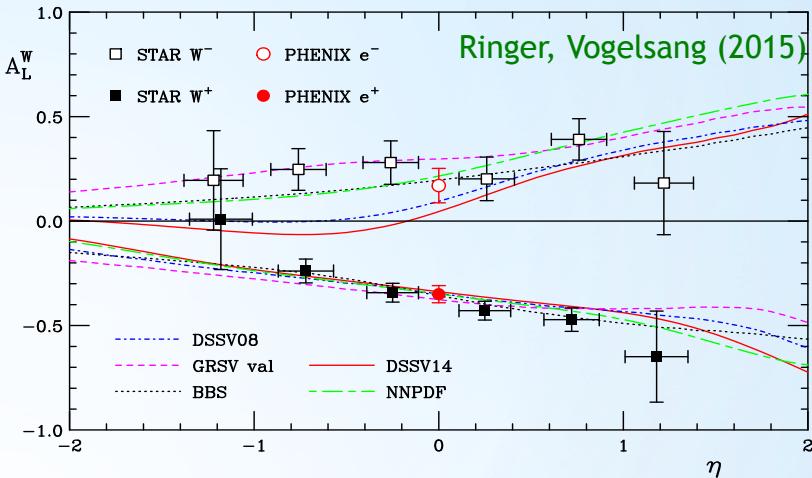
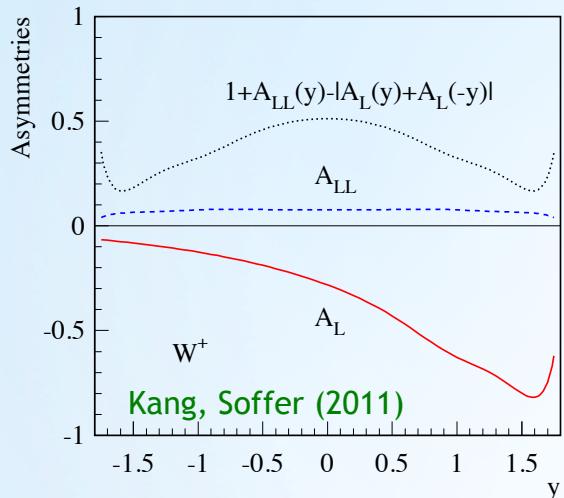
QCD factorization



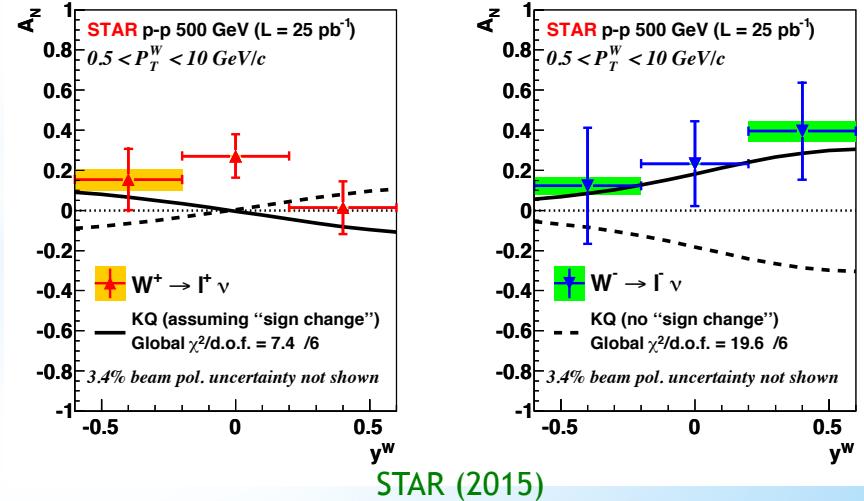
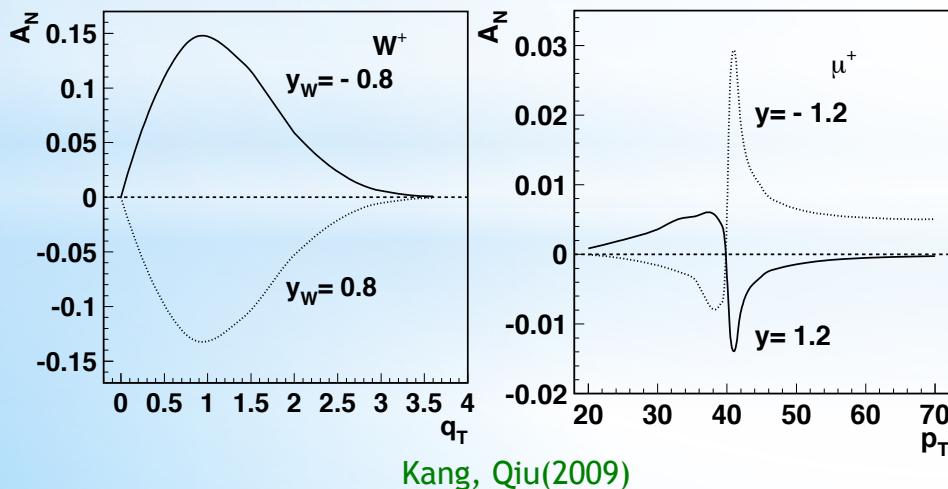
- Low pT - TMD factorization
- High pT - collinear factorization
- pT integrated - collinear factorization

Some examples for W spin asymmetries

- Single longitudinal spin asymmetry



- Single transverse spin asymmetry



W-boson production in TMD

- Differential cross section for W-boson production

$$\frac{d\sigma^W}{dy d^2 \vec{q}_T} = \frac{\pi G_F M_W^2}{2\sqrt{2}S} \left(-g_{\mu\nu} + \frac{q_\mu q_\nu}{M_W^2} \right) W^{\mu\nu}(P_A, S_A, P_B, S_B)$$

- Hadronic tensor

$$W^{\mu\nu}(P_A, S_A, P_B, S_B) = \frac{1}{N_c} \sum_{q,q'} |V_{qq'}|^2 \int d^2 \vec{k}_{aT} d^2 \vec{k}_{bT} \delta^2(\vec{q}_T - \vec{k}_{aT} - \vec{k}_{bT}) \\ \times \text{Tr} \left[\gamma^\mu (v_q - a_q \gamma^5) \Phi^q(x_a, \vec{k}_{aT}, S_A) \gamma^\nu (v_q - a_q \gamma^5) \bar{\Phi}^{q'}(x_b, \vec{k}_{bT}, S_B) \right]$$

- Quark-quark correlator

$$\Phi^q(x_a, \vec{k}_{aT}, S_A) = \int \frac{dz^- d^2 \vec{z}_T}{(2\pi)^3} e^{ik_a^+ z^- - i \vec{k}_{aT} \cdot \vec{z}_T} \langle P_A, S_A | \bar{\psi}_j^q(0) \psi_i^q(z) | P_A, S_A \rangle,$$

$$\bar{\Phi}^q(x_b, \vec{k}_{bT}, S_B) = \int \frac{dz^+ d^2 \vec{z}_T}{(2\pi)^3} e^{ik_b^- z^+ - i \vec{k}_{bT} \cdot \vec{z}_T} \langle P_B, S_B | \psi_i^q(0) \bar{\psi}_j^q(z) | P_B, S_B \rangle$$

- Expansion $\Phi^q(x_a, \vec{k}_{aT}, S_A) = \Phi^{q[\gamma^+]} \frac{\gamma^-}{2} + \Phi^{q[\gamma^+ \gamma^5]} \frac{\gamma^5 \gamma^-}{2} + \Phi^{q[i\sigma^{\alpha+} \gamma^5]} \frac{-i\sigma^{\alpha-} \gamma^5}{2}$

- Leading twist TMDs

$$\Phi^{q[\gamma^+]} = f_1^q(x_a, \vec{k}_{aT}^2) - \frac{\epsilon_T^{ij} k_{aT}^i S_{AT}^j}{M_A} f_{1T}^{\perp q}(x_a, \vec{k}_{aT}^2),$$

Sivers function

$$\Phi^{q[\gamma^+ \gamma^5]} = S_{AL} g_{1L}^q(x_a, \vec{k}_{aT}^2) + \frac{\vec{k}_{aT} \cdot \vec{S}_{AT}}{M_A} g_{1T}^q(x_a, \vec{k}_{aT}^2),$$

helicity function

Transversal helicity function

- Final result

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d\sigma^W}{dy d^2 \vec{q}_T} = & \sigma_0^W \left\{ F_{UU} + S_{AL} F_{LU} + S_{BL} F_{UL} + S_{AL} S_{BL} F_{LL} \right. \\ & + |\vec{S}_{AT}| \left[\sin(\phi_V - \phi_{S_A}) F_{TU}^{\sin(\phi_V - \phi_{S_A})} + \cos(\phi_V - \phi_{S_A}) F_{TU}^{\cos(\phi_V - \phi_{S_A})} \right] \\ & + |\vec{S}_{BT}| \left[\sin(\phi_V - \phi_{S_B}) F_{UT}^{\sin(\phi_V - \phi_{S_B})} + \cos(\phi_V - \phi_{S_B}) F_{UT}^{(\cos \phi_V - \phi_{S_B})} \right] \\ & + |\vec{S}_{AT}| S_{BL} \left[\sin(\phi_V - \phi_{S_A}) F_{TL}^{\sin(\phi_V - \phi_{S_A})} + \cos(\phi_V - \phi_{S_A}) F_{TL}^{\cos(\phi_V - \phi_{S_A})} \right] \\ & + S_{AL} |\vec{S}_{BT}| \left[\sin(\phi_V - \phi_{S_B}) F_{LT}^{\sin(\phi_V - \phi_{S_B})} + \cos(\phi_V - \phi_{S_B}) F_{LT}^{\cos(\phi_V - \phi_{S_B})} \right] \\ & + |\vec{S}_{AT}| |\vec{S}_{BT}| \left[\cos(2\phi_V - \phi_{S_A} - \phi_{S_B}) F_{TT}^{\cos(2\phi_V - \phi_{S_A} - \phi_{S_B})} + \cos(\phi_{S_A} - \phi_{S_B}) F_{TT}^1 \right. \\ & \quad \left. \left. + \sin(2\phi_V - \phi_{S_A} - \phi_{S_B}) F_{TT}^{\sin(2\phi_V - \phi_{S_A} - \phi_{S_B})} + \sin(\phi_{S_A} - \phi_{S_B}) F_{TT}^2 \right] \right\} \end{aligned}$$

Phenomenology for TMDs

- Without TMD evolution
- Gaussian model for quark TMDs

➤ Unpolarized quark TMD

$$f_1^q(x, k_T^2) = f_1^q(x) \frac{1}{\pi \langle k_T^2 \rangle_{f_1}} e^{-k_T^2 / \langle k_T^2 \rangle_{f_1}}$$

↓
CTEQ6

➤ Helicity TMD

$$g_{1L}^q(x, k_T^2) = g_{1L}^q(x) \frac{1}{\pi \langle k_T^2 \rangle_{g_{1L}}} e^{-k_T^2 / \langle k_T^2 \rangle_{g_{1L}}}$$

↓
DSSV

➤ Sivers function

$$\frac{k_T}{M} f_{1T}^{\perp q}(x, k_T^2) = -\mathcal{N}_q(x) h(k_T) f_1^q(x, k_T^2)$$

Anselmino et al, 2009

$$\mathcal{N}_q(x) = N_q x^{\alpha_q} (1-x)^{\beta_q} \frac{(\alpha_q + \beta_q)^{(\alpha_q + \beta_q)}}{\alpha_q^{\alpha_q} \beta_q^{\beta_q}},$$

$$h(k_T) = \sqrt{2e} \frac{k_T}{M_1} e^{-k_T^2 / M_1^2}$$

➤ Transversal helicity distribution

$$\frac{1}{2M^2} g_{1T}^q(x, k_T^2) = g_{1T}^{q(1)}(x) \frac{1}{\pi \langle k_T^2 \rangle_{g_{1T}}^2} e^{-k_T^2 / \langle k_T^2 \rangle_{g_{1T}}}$$

Kotzinian et al, 2006

$$g_{1T}^{q(1)}(x) \approx x \int_x^1 \frac{dz}{z} g_{1L}^q(z)$$

Wandzura-Wilczek approximation

Single/double longitudinal spin asymmetry

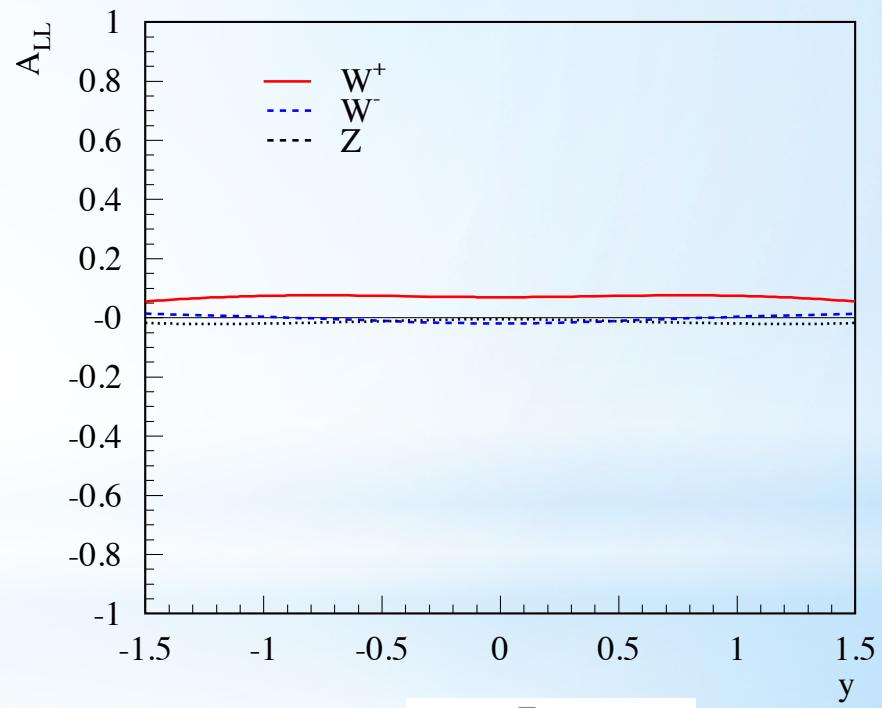
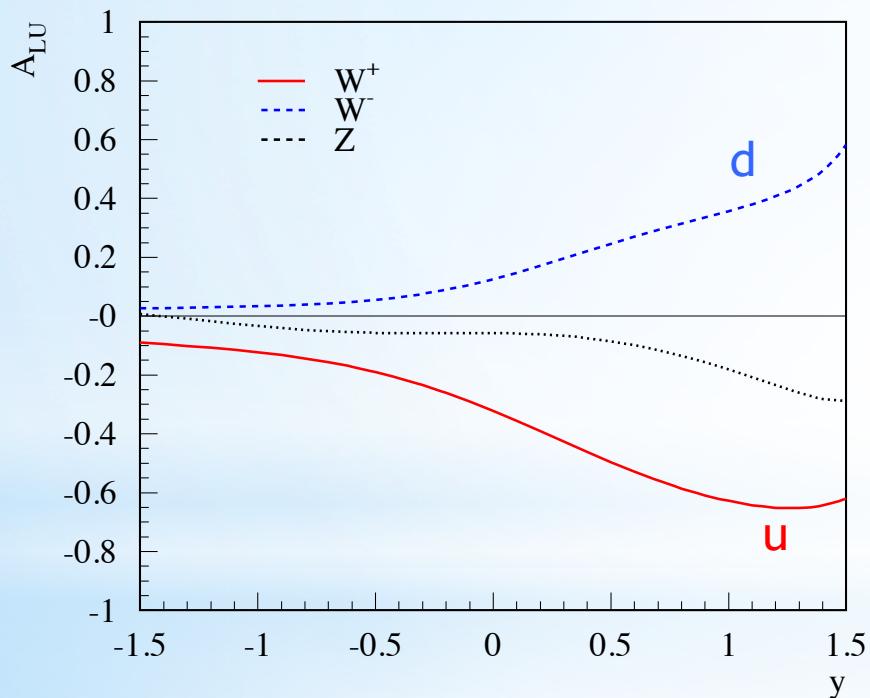
$$A_{LU} = \frac{F_{LU}}{F_{UU}}$$

$$F_{LU} = -\mathcal{C}^W [2v_q a_q g_{1L} \bar{f}_1]$$

$$F_{UU} = \mathcal{C}^W [(v_q^2 + a_q^2) f_1 \bar{f}_1]$$

$$A_{LL} = \frac{F_{LL}}{F_{UU}}$$

$$F_{LL} = -\mathcal{C}^W [(v_q^2 + a_q^2) g_{1L} \bar{g}_{1L}]$$



Flavor separation of quark helicity distribution

$u + \bar{d} \rightarrow W^+$

$d + \bar{u} \rightarrow W^-$

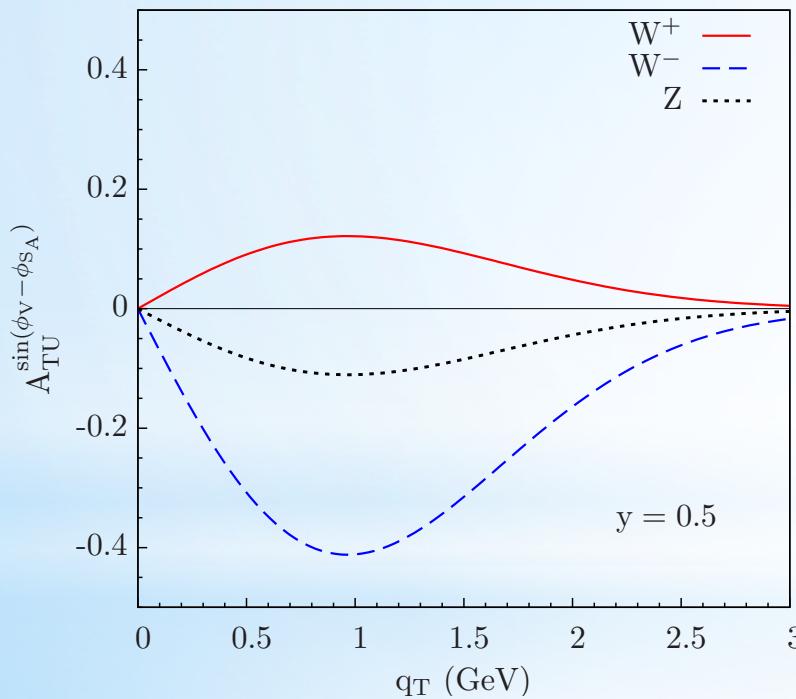
Single transverse spin asymmetry I

$$A_{TU}^{\sin(\phi_V - \phi_{SA})} = \frac{F_{TU}^{\sin(\phi_V - \phi_{SA})}}{F_{UU}}$$

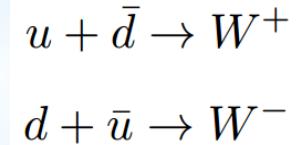
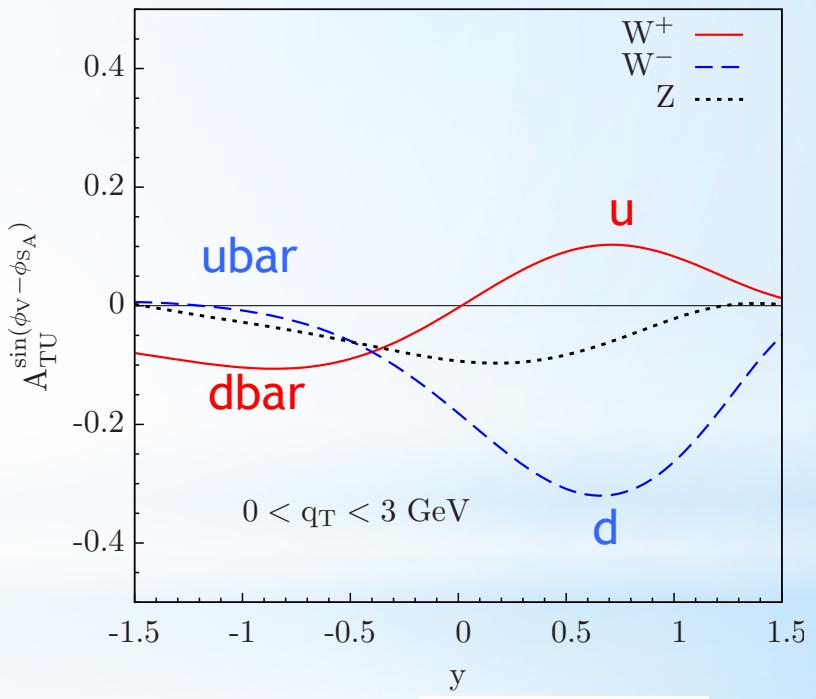
$$A_{TU}^{\sin(\phi_V - \phi_{SA})} = -A_N$$

$$F_{TU}^{\sin(\phi_V - \phi_{SA})} = \mathcal{C}^W \left[(v_q^2 + a_q^2) \frac{\hat{q}_T \cdot \vec{k}_{aT}}{M_A} f_{1T}^\perp \bar{f}_1 \right]$$

One of the main goals of W spin program

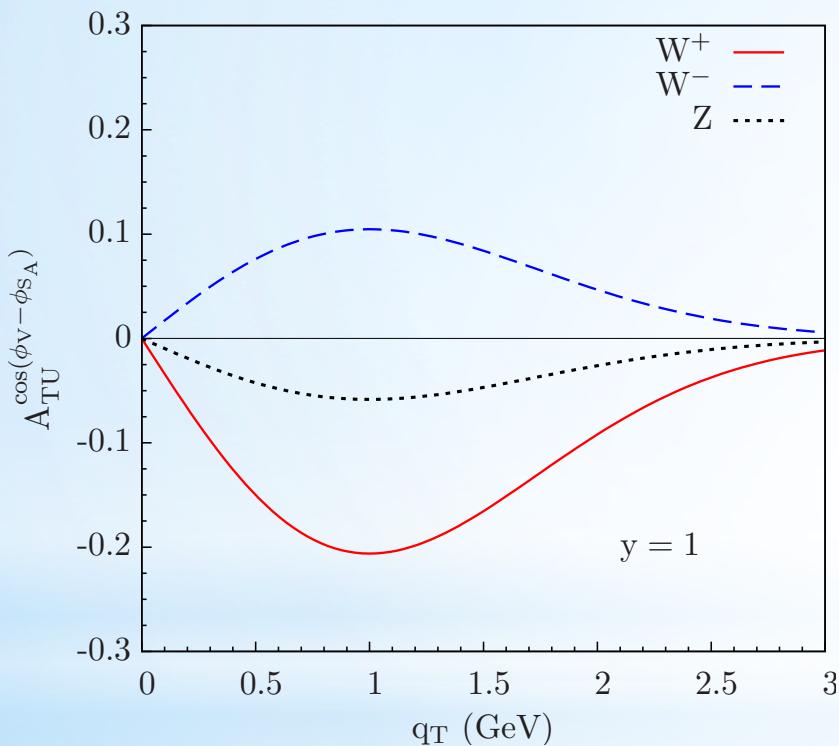


- Flavor separation of quark Sivers function
- Constrain sea quark Sivers function

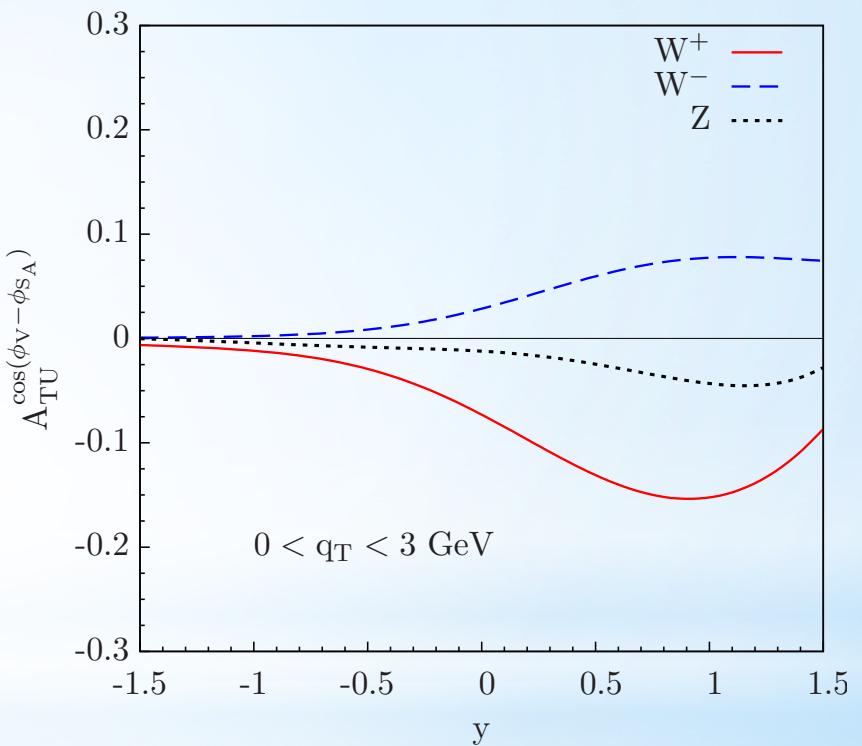


Single transverse spin asymmetry II

$$A_{TU}^{\cos(\phi_V - \phi_{SA})} = \frac{F_{TU}^{\cos(\phi_V - \phi_{SA})}}{F_{UU}}$$



$$F_{TU}^{\cos(\phi_V - \phi_{SA})} = -\mathcal{C}^W \left[2v_q a_q \frac{\hat{q}_T \cdot \vec{k}_{aT}}{M_A} g_{1T} \bar{f}_1 \right]$$

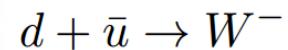
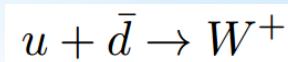
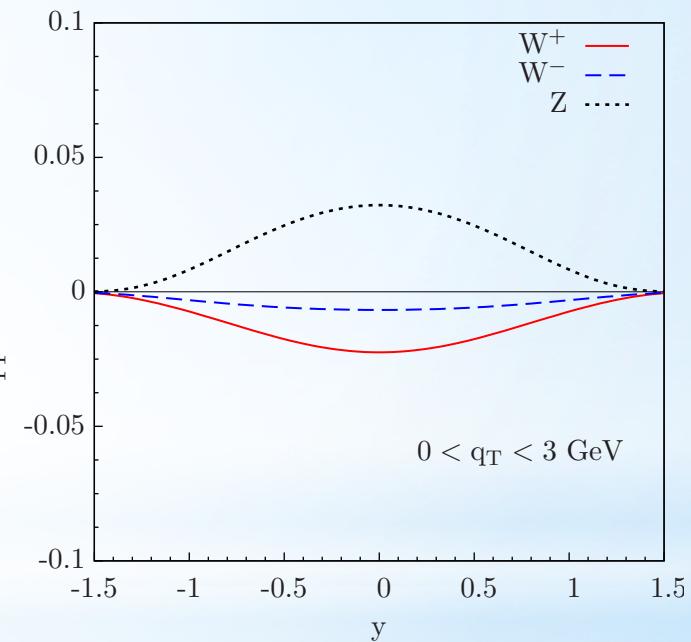
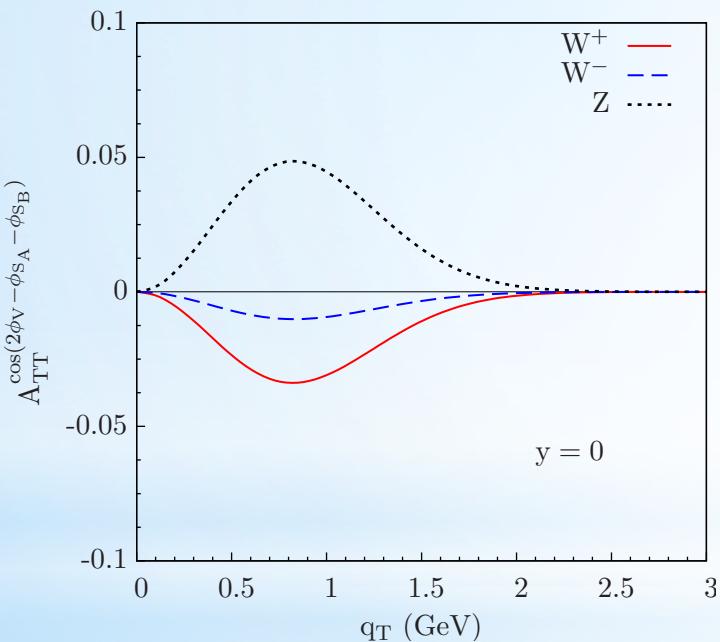


- Constrain transversal-helicity distribution
- Test the universality of g_{1T}

Double transverse spin asymmetry I

$$A_{TT}^{\cos(2\phi_V - \phi_{SA} - \phi_{SB})} = \frac{F_{TT}^{\cos(2\phi_V - \phi_{SA} - \phi_{SB})}}{F_{UU}}$$

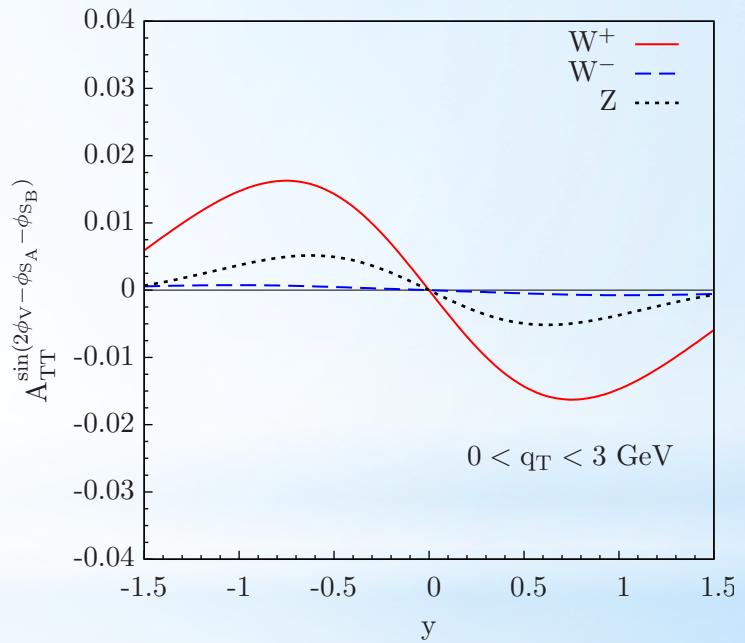
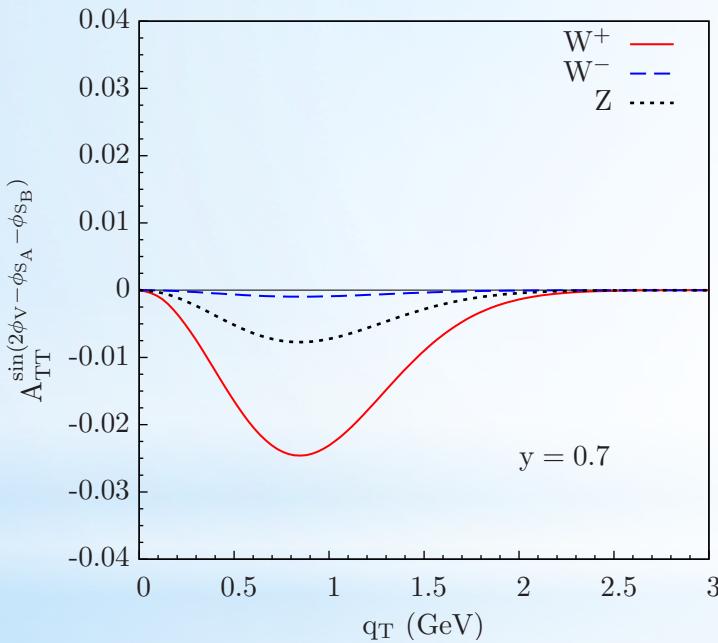
$$F_{TT}^{\cos(2\phi_V - \phi_{SA} - \phi_{SB})} = \mathcal{C}^W \left[(v_q^2 + a_q^2) \frac{2 \vec{k}_{aT} \cdot \hat{q}_T \vec{k}_{bT} \cdot \hat{q}_T - \vec{k}_{aT} \cdot \vec{k}_{bT}}{2 M_A M_B} (f_{1T}^\perp \bar{f}_{1T}^\perp - g_{1T} \bar{g}_{1T}) \right]$$



Double transverse spin asymmetry II

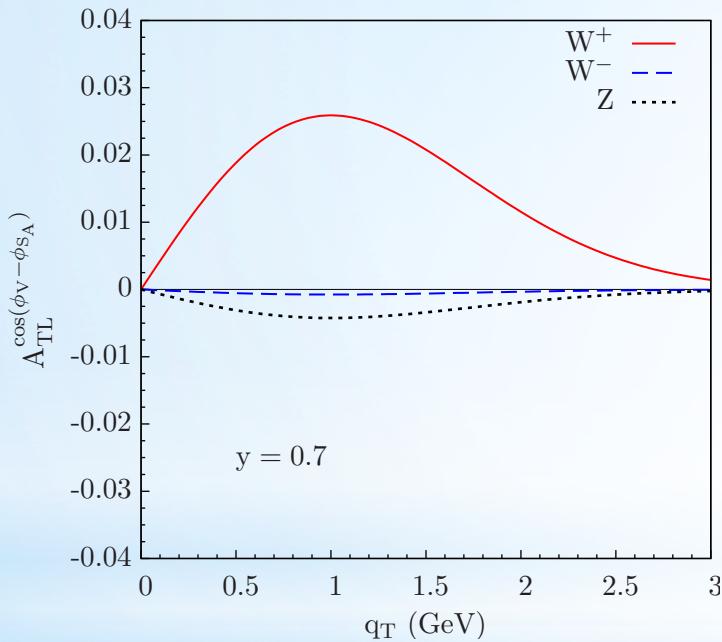
$$A_{TT}^{\sin(2\phi_V - \phi_{SA} - \phi_{SB})} = \frac{F_{TT}^{\sin(2\phi_V - \phi_{SA} - \phi_{SB})}}{F_{UU}}$$

$$F_{TT}^{\sin(2\phi_V - \phi_{SA} - \phi_{SB})} = \mathcal{C}^W \left[v_q a_q \frac{2 \vec{k}_{aT} \cdot \hat{q}_T \vec{k}_{bT} \cdot \hat{q}_T - \vec{k}_{aT} \cdot \vec{k}_{bT}}{M_A M_B} (f_{1T}^\perp \bar{g}_{1T} + g_{1T} \bar{f}_{1T}^\perp) \right]$$

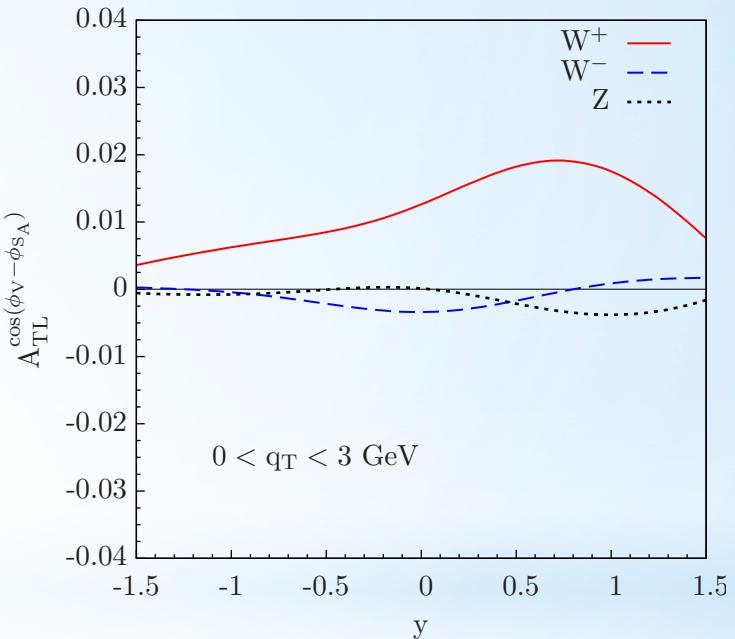


Transverse-longitudinal double spin asymmetry I

$$A_{TL}^{\cos(\phi_V - \phi_{SA})} = \frac{F_{TL}^{\cos(\phi_V - \phi_{SA})}}{F_{UU}}$$



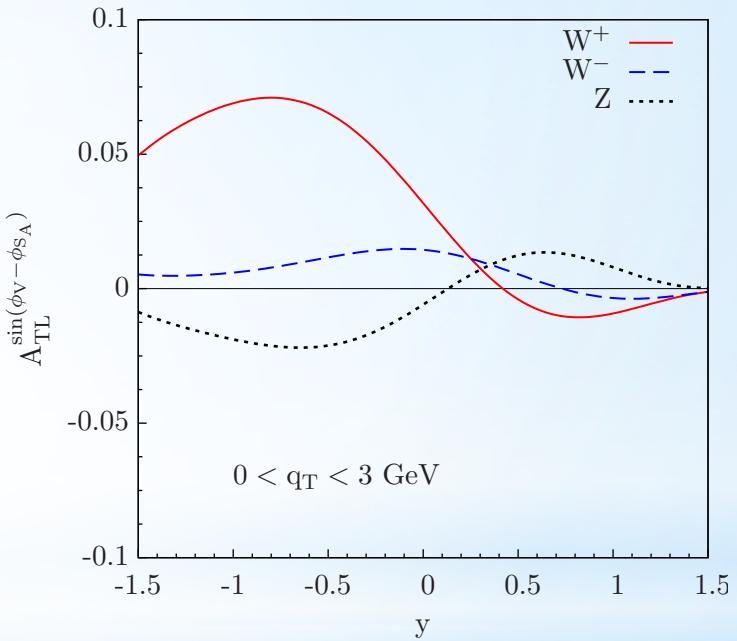
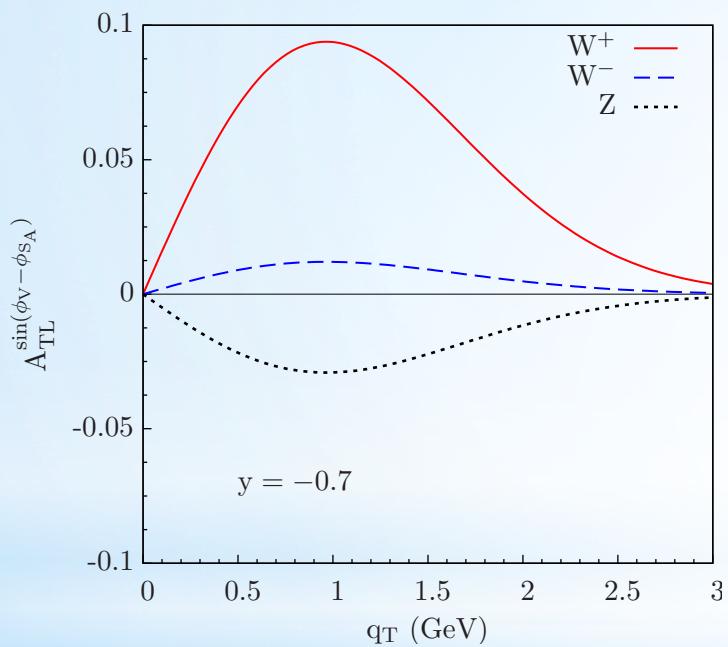
$$F_{TL}^{\cos(\phi_V - \phi_{SA})} = -\mathcal{C}^W \left[(v_q^2 + a_q^2) \frac{\hat{q}_T \cdot \vec{k}_{aT}}{M_A} g_{1T} \bar{g}_{1L} \right]$$



Transverse-longitudinal double spin asymmetry II

$$A_{TL}^{\sin(\phi_V - \phi_{SA})} = \frac{F_{TL}^{\sin(\phi_V - \phi_{SA})}}{F_{UU}}$$

$$F_{TL}^{\sin(\phi_V - \phi_{SA})} = \mathcal{C}^W \left[2v_q a_q \frac{\hat{q}_T \cdot \vec{k}_{aT}}{M_A} f_{1T}^\perp \bar{g}_{1L} \right]$$



Summary

- Within TMD factorization formalism, we presented the cross sections for weak boson production in polarized pp collisions.
- To assess the feasibility of experimental measurements, we estimated the spin asymmetries at the top RHIC energy.
- The W spin physics program at RHIC could be viewed as truly multi-purpose: flavor separation, tests the universality properties of TMDs, constrains the TMD evolution effects, and probes the sea quark TMDs.